NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISKE was indorsed for the presidency by the Michigan State Prohibition convention at Grand Rapids

THE well-known French contractor, M. Hersout, is trying to organize a company to construct a bridge across the English channel at a cost of £32,000,000.

HANNIBAL HAMLIE, of Maine, who desired to go to the Republican National convention as delegate-at-large, was defeated, on the 16th, by the Blaine fac-

THE General Term of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 18th, sustained the conviction of boodle Alderman A. J. McQuade, who is serving a term in Sing

THE General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, representing sixtynine Presbyteries covering the territory from Maryland to Mexico, met in Baltimore on the 16th.

JUDGE BANK of the Superior Court at Keokuk, Ia., has handed down an opinion in which he holds that the "House of Public Entertainment" ordinance of Keokuk is invalid and void.

It is charged that Harry Phillips, John L. Sullivan's late manager, is a burglar, and wanted in Canada to answer for the robbery of the vault of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

THE London Chronicle's Rome correspondent telegraphs that he has heard that official or semi-official relations between England and the Vatican are to be restored in the autumn.

THE loss to the town of Fountain, Col., by the collision and explosion on the Santa Fe railroad, on the 14th, is estimated at \$60,000. The loss to the railroad company will reach \$75,000.

the Fisheries treaty is under consideration. Mr. Hoar's resolution to admit attempting to arrest him Webster was official reporters was also rejected.

THE four delegates-at-large and seventeen of the twenty district delegates from Tennessee to the National Republican convention are for Blaine. Sherman's name was not mentioned in the conven-

COUNT STROGONOFF, of Russia, and his sister, the Princess Tzcherbastoff, and escort of 150 men have been captured by a | to harmonize. tribe of Kurd nomads in Asia Minor, who demand an immense ransom for their by the Brazilian Parliament and approved

ALL of the pool-rooms in Detroit, Mich., Gilman & Barnes lost \$7,000

SENATOR MORRILL, chairman of the committee on finance, on the 16th designated

GEORGE BENSON, the Patti ticket swindler, awaiting extradition to Mexico, killed himself in Ludlow Street jail, New York City, on the 16th, by throwing himself over the stair-case rail to the stone

THE Senate finance committee, on the 15th, authorized the chairman to appoint a sub-committee of five to consider the general subject of revenue revision, so as to be prepared when the Tariff bill comes from the House.

THE Minnesota Democrats met in State convention at St. Paul, on the 17th, elected delegates to the St. Louis convention and | total of \$195.650. adopted a platform indorsing President Cleveland's administration, and the pend- the Chicago convention, chosen at Nashing tariff legislation.

THE Secretary of War sent to the Senate, on the 14th, a letter from the Chief of Engineers concerning the necessity for the fortification of Puget Sound, W. T. The letter gives at length suggestions and

directions for the end desired. THE Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution protesting against Australia's dealings with the Chinese question as fraught with danger to British interests and as likely to affect

friendly intercourse with China. Ir was stated, on the 15th, that the nomination of Mr. Fuller to be Chief-Justice would likely remain unacted upon until after the eight Associate Justices have gone on their circuits. There was not the slightest doubt of his confirmation.

the 14th, allowing ex-Commissioner of Caudrey, of Chicago, on the 17th, for Agriculture George B. Loring \$20,807, the | President of the United States. amount expended by him for sorghum and other articles, and the vouchers for which were disallowed by the Comptroler

TWENTY-ONE members of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, in-cluding a number of field and staff officers, sailed, on the 17th, from Southampton, to become the guests of the Ancient of Santa Fe, and Francisco Chanez, of and Honorable Artillery Company of Bos- Valencia, on the 17th, as delegates to the

THE suit of Inventor Edison against the United States Electric Light Company for infringement of patent, begun three years ago, and on which twenty-six simi- bridge that had been swept away, Cap-Wallace, in the United States Circuit | Lancaster High school, and seven pupils | from her husband this summer will be Court, in favor of the defendant, on the were thrown into the water by the capsiz-

Surr for damages was commenced, on the 15th, against Ensign Thos. W. Ryan, U. S. N., and J. H. Meade, of Pittsburgh. Pa., by the father of Minnie Parsons, for abduction of his daughter. The court in August, 1887, brought in a verdict, on granted a capias for the arrest of the de- the 17th, of voluntary manslaughter. fendants, and fixed the bail in each case

MRS. SCOFIELD, held for complicity in the death of Broker Hatch, of New York, was taken before the Supreme Court, on the 18th, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged from custody on the ground that the court had no authority to | tered 4%s, at 108. Total, \$223,150. cause her confinement in the House of

GOVERNOR HILL of New York issued a proclamation, on the 16th, declaring con- ing up all the doors and windows, set tagious pleuro-pneumonia prevalent fire to the house and barn. The woman this is the fourth Old Colony depot burned among the cattle in New York, Kings, saved herself and children by crawling by incendiaries within four months. Queens, Richmond and part of Westchester counties, and proclaiming them quarantined under the Federal Animal-

SECRETARY WHITNEY, on the 16th, ap-Board that Messrs. Cramp & Sons be balanced by domestic troubles, committed Bretagne on the 20th were Minister Mcgranted an extension of time, averaging suicide, on the 17th, by inhalation of artifour months, for the completion of the ficial gas. cruiser Baltimore, the gunboat Yorktown and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, now nesia, on the 17th, that a band of natives building at Philadelphia.

THE Disability Pension bill introduced in the House, on the 14th, by Mr. Matson, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior elected delegates to the St. Louis convento adjudicate all pension claims on ac- tion. count of disability or injuries incurred since March 4, 1861, filed on and after July | Germans on the French side of the fron-1, 1880, and up to date of the passage of tier, a German rescript will be issued to third interest in J. B. Dorris' circus, and quality and arriving in excelent order. the bill. The cost of the bill will not ex- prevent, if possible, Frenchmen from will travel with the show through the High water has done lots of damage in ceed \$250,000,000.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 14th, a number of birls were introduced and referred, and House bill making an appropriation for, and authoriting the departments to participate in the Centennial exposition at Cincinnati was amended and passed.....In the House a resolution was dopted providing that the general debate on

the Tariff bill shall close on the 19th. In the Senate, on the 15th, the report of the committee on privileges and elections on the Turple case (affirming the title of the sitting member) was adopted and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject In the House, Congressman Butterworth (O.) made the principal speech on the Tariff bill, opposing its passage. The discussion occupied almost the entire day, and it was agreed to meet at 10:30 a. m. for the three succeeding days, to give more time for the de-

In the Senate, on the 16th, the passage of Mr. Vest's resolution to investigate the Meat-Trust was the feature of the day's proceedings. ... In the House, a bill was passed appropriat ing \$200,000 for a branch home, in Grant County, Ind., for disabled volunteer soldiers, after which the debate on the Tariff bill was resumed.

In the Senate, on the 17th, the principal ac tion taken was the passage of the Pension Appropriation bill. The conference report on the Cincinnati Exposition bill was presented and agreed to.....In the House, the conference re-port on the Cincinnati Exposition bill was agreed to, and the body resumed consideration of the Tariff bill in committee of the whole, THE Senate was not in session on the 18th.... In the House morning business was laid aside, and the whole day devoted to the debate on the Mills Tariff bill. Messrs. Randall (Pa.) and McKinley (O.) spoke against the measure, and Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) in its favor, their speeches being among the most powerful yet

delivered on their respective sides. PERSONAL AND GENERAL

JOHN M. THURSTON, Patrick Egan, R. Norval and George Heist were, on the 16th, chosen delegates-at-large from Nebraska to the Republican National convention.

FRANK GORMLEY, of Philadelphia, known to the sporting fraternity as the "Jumping Quaker," died, on the 14th, of consumption. He was forty-seven years

STATE SENATOR A. J. STREETOR, of Illinois, president of the Farmers' Alliance, was nominated for President by the Union Labor convention at Cincinnati on the 16th.

SERGEANT PORTER WEBSTER, of Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was shot and instantly killed by Private Davis THE Senate in secret session, on the Simons, of the same company, at Ft. 14th, decided not to open the doors when Reno, I. T., on the 15th. Simons had threatened the life of a woman, and while

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD will again make the race for President, this time as the candidate of the Equal Rights party, having received the nomination at Des Moines, Ia., on the 15th.

THE efforts at coalition between the Union and United Labor conventions at | further action will be taken by Rome in Cincinnati proved a failure, on the 16th, the committee on platform being unable

THE bill abolishing slavery was passed

by the Princess Regent on the 13th. THE G. A. R. memorial committee at New York City declined, on the 16th, to and Gilman & Barnes' book-making give a place in the Decoration Day parade on the 17th. rooms were closed by order of the police to Phil Sheridan Post No. 1, Independent

Army and Navy Veterans, on the ground | sene, on the Kentucky Derby, on the 14th, as a that being composed of Confederate as Omaha, Neb., was fatally burned. well as Union veterans it is excluded by the rules of the organization. Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Beck | Rio Grande railroad was derailed seven and Harris, as a sub-committee to com- miles north of Salida, Col., on the 16th, were in a small powder house, and appear pile a tariff bill as a substitute for the while running at a high rate of speed to make up time. More than a dozen persons were injured, a few of them severely. On the 17th, United States Senators

> by, and Foley, of Eureka, were chosen by the Republican State convention of Nevada as delegates to the National convention at Chicago. THE following bonds were offered to the Government on the 16th: \$225,900 registered 4s, at 127 to 128; \$10,000 coupon 4s, at 127; \$93,650 registered 4 %s, at 106 % to 108 - total, \$329,550 - of which the the result of an old family quarrel. following were accepted: \$95,800 regist-

\$89,750 registered 4%s, at 108, making a THE Tennessee delegates-at-large to ville, on the 16th, were unanimously in-

ered 4s, at 127; \$10,000 coupon 4s, at 127;

structed to vote for Blaine. THE appeal of Father McFadden, of Dublin, from increased sentence im posed on former appeal, was dismissed by the Court of Exchequer, on the 17th, on the ground that the magistrate was empow-

ered to increase sentences. Two HUNDRED delegates to the Methodist conference who had served under General Grant during the rebelion made a formal call upon Mrs. Grant, in New York City, on the 15th, and were received by Mrs. Grant and Colonel Fred Grant

and wife A commotion was created in the Republican State convention at Nashville, Tenn., at the night session on the 16th, by a dispute ending in blows between Clerk

Baker and Delegate Garrett. THE United Labor (single-tax) conven-A BILL was reported in the Senate, on | tion at Cincinnati nominated Robert H.

A PINKERTON detective, assaulted by a crowd of Brotherhood engineers at Plattsmouth, Neb., on the 16th, shot twice at his assailants, fatally wounding one and seriously injuring two others. He then made his escape.

THE Republican Territorial convention of New Mexico selected Thomas Catron, National convention.

WHILE crossing Conestoga creek, at Graeff's Landing, near Lancaster, Pa., on | squadrons and an immense gathering of the 17th, on a raft used in place of a lar suits depend, was decided by Judge tain John B. McCaskey, principal of the ing of the raft, and Willie Smith, aged seventeen, was drowned. The other pupils were rescued by the teacher.

> for the murder of William J. Sloan, clerk of the chief of police of Pittsburgh, Pa., THE following bonds were offered to the Government on the 17th: \$2,005,750, registered 4s, 4t 127 to 12734; \$29,000 : coupon

THE jury in the trial of Patrick McGraw

4s, at 127; \$63,000 registered 4 4s, at 106%. Total, \$2,097.750. The following were accepted: \$14,150 registered 4s, at 127; \$29,000 coupon 4s, at 127; \$180,000 regis-A TRAMP assaulted Mrs. M. Gall in her home near Lakeside, Mich., on the 16th, but after a desperate struggle was beaten

off. Later he returned, and after nailthrough a window. THE Supreme Court of Michigan, on the | grants at Castle Garden on the 20th. The

Option law unconstitutional. A PITTSBURGH (Pa.) dentist named Schiedam, from Amsterdam, 601. roved the recommendation of the Naval James Orr, whose mind had become un-

> NEWS was received from Tahiti, Poly- Fletcher Harper. had surprised the French patrol and Josie Williams died at Beverly, N. J., killed a marine officer and two sailors. THE Kansas Democracy met in State

By way of reprisal for interference with 1872. visiting Alsace-Lorraine.

THE California Democratic State convention was held at Los Angeles on the

17th. Delegates to the National conven-J. H. Sweeney, mate on the steamer tion at St. Louis were chosen and a platform adopted strongly indorsing President Cleveland's administration. WILLIAM GEORGE, the Zanesville murderer, was hanged at Columbus, O., at

1:17 a. m., on the 18th. THE bark Jessie Moreys, which arrived at Quebec, Canada, on the 17th, brought two brothers named Fleming, who were picked up on the banks after floating twelve days in a dory without food, hav-Mr. Henry Haarstick, one of the oldest ing been lost from the French fishing

schooner Jubilee, of St. Johns, N. F. A CAUCUS of the Republican Senators was held, on the 18th, which lasted four hours. Discussions on the Fisheries treaty, the Mills proposition on the Tariff bill and general politics, including & lived ever since. Southern investigation, took place. QUEEN NATALIE of Servia and her son

she left Vienna it was practically settled that the Queen should go to Belgrade on her return from Weisbaden. On the 17th, at Llanefidd, Wales, the tithe collectors and the police, who were protecting them, were attacked by the people. A general riot ensued, in which

arrived in Weisbaden on the 18th. Before

thirty-five persons were injured, seven of them severely. As the west-bound Boston express due at 5:10 a. m., on the 18th, was running on the drawbridge at Norwalk, Conn., the rails spread and the locomotive and five cars ran the length of the bridge on the ties. The locomotive stopped within six inches of the edge of the bridge. The es-

cape from a terrible disaster was miracu-SENATOR VEST'S resolution to investigate the alleged Meat Trust does not create any flurry among the Chicago cattle butchers or dressed-beef men. They express themselves willing to give the commission all the information in their possession whenever the Senators will come to in-

vestigate. THE American Baptist Publication Society held its sixty-fourth annual meeting in Washington on the 18th. The total receipts from all sources for the past year were \$582,490. One hundred and twelve new publications have been added to the society's catalogue, and 29,307,807 pamphlets and tracts were printed during the

MRS. PARNELL, mother of the great Irish leader, has declared her intention of returning to end her days in her old

home in America. THE London Times, of the 18th, says that the only point of interest in the Parnellite manifesto is that while Mr. Parnell declares the party to be entire strangers to the plan of campaign, forty members of the party meet and justify it.

Ir was stated, on the 18th, that Mr. Wilfred Blunt had written to the Mayor of Cork that he had heard, on very high authority, that it is most unlikely that any regard to Irish affairs.

THE records of Fremont County, Ia., were partially destroyed by the burning of the court-house in Sidney on the 17th. HON. CHARLES L. JEWETT, of New Albany, was elected chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Central committee, to succeed John R. Gordon, deceased,

WHILE trying to start a fire with kero-FRED HAMBURG and Charles Sunberg were killed by an explosion of dynamite THE Leadville express on the Denver & at the Palmer mine, at Cascade, Mich., shortly after midnight, on the 18th. They to have been in the act of running, as the

staple from the door was driven into the back of one of them. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Both men leave Jones and Stewart; Messrs. Sharon and Hamilton, of Storey; Williams, of Orms-SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of Columbia County, N. Y., nephew of the late ex-Governor Tilden, has been offered the position of Superintendent of Railway Mail Service,

and will probably accept. THOMAS JONES fatally shot his wife at Dunlap, Ia., and being pursued by a mob. sent a bullet through his own head, inflicting a fatal wound. The murder was

DR. FRITZOFF NAUZEN, of Stockholm. Sweden, with four Norwegians and two Laplanders, has started for Greenland to explore the east coast of that country.

MR. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Prohibition nominee for Governor of Tennessee and president of the Bristol National Bank. died in Bristol, on the 18th, at the age of

sixty-seven. THE General Term of the New York Supreme Court decided, on the 18th, that the Third Avenue Railroad Company, of New York City, being by its charter forbidden to use steam as a motive power, can not substitute the cable system in place of

LATE NEWS ITEMS. THE New York World, of the 20th, contained an interview between its special correspondent in Paris and Mr. Blaine, to which the writer adds most positive assurances of Mr. Blaine's perfect and re-

BUFFALO BILL and his Wild West show arrived in New York on the 20th. BILLS are pending before House committees for the erection of statues in Washington to Generals Logan, Hancock and

Shields. AT a meeting in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on the 20th, attended by six thousand persons, the Nationalist manifesto against the Pope's decree was unanimously in-

dorsed. No priests were present. THE Queen Regent of Spain opened the exposition at Barcelona, on the 20th, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Genoa, the officers of the foreign

the populace. It seems to be settled that whatever time Mrs. Cleveland may spend away passed with Mrs. General Greely, at Pitts-

field, Mass.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER ATKINS has handed in his resignation, to take effect June 10. THE President continues to receive invitations to celebrations of various kinds, and if he accepts a tenth part of those which are coming to him he will have to do a great deal of traveling before elec-

THE iron manufacturers of the Mahon-

ing valley have formed an association, with headquarters at Youngstown, O., to oppose freight discrimination. They claim that for a long time the railroads have discriminated against them by charging high rates in favor of Pittsburgh. THE passenger and freight stations at South Sudbury, Mass.used by the Old Colony and Central Massachusetts roads, were burned, together with their contents, on the 20th. The fire was incendiary, and

THREE steamships landed 2,007 immi-18th, unanimously declared the Local Umbria, from Liverpool, brought 667; the Da Bretagne, from Harve, 741, and the

Among the cabin passengers on the La The Hague; Mr. and Mrs. Astor, and A woman whose name was given as

and was buried on the 13th under circumstances of some secrecy and mystery. convention at Wichita on the 17th and On the 20th it was stated that she was Josie Mansfield, who became notorious at the time of the Fisk-Stokes tragedy in

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has bought a one-United States, beginning about June 30. some parts of the State.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Hudson, was fined \$25 by Judge Thayer in the United States Court at St. Louis, for assaulting Daniel Foley, a roustabout. Miss Louise Bates is to jump a mile in

St. Louis on the 27th of this month, and she guarantees not only to make the jump, but also not to get hurt when she alights. She is an æronaut and the only woman in the country who makes that her

citizens of St. Louis, died a few days since. He was born near Hildesheim, at that time a part of the kingdom of Hanover, in 1811. He emigrated to this country with his family in the spring of 1849, coming direct to St. Louis, where he has Lewis Meyer, a German, sixty years of age, who for the past twenty-five years

has kept a notion store in St. Louis, attempted to commit suicide a few mornings since by shooting himself in the head. He got up at five o'clock and told his wife that he would go down and unlock the store. In a few minutes the sound of a pistol was heard and the family rushed down stairs to find Meyer lying across the counter with a bullet-hole in his cranium behind the right ear.

Robert Turner, alias Thurman, was arrested at Kansas City a few days ago charged with having stolen William Riley's pool-box, containing 8,000, from the Phœnix Hotel at Lexington, Ky. Barnum & Bailey's great show will open in St. Louis for a week on the 28th inst. The Walsh Zouaves, of St. Louis, went to Austin, Tex., to participate in the dedi-

tol and to compete for the prize for Zonave Mrs. Emma Lawrence attempted to commit suicide in St. Louis a few days ago by shooting herself, but only succeeded in inflicting an insignificant wound.

cation ceremonies of the new State Capi-

The mandate of the Supreme Court has been received in St. Louis in the matter of closing dram-shops on Sunday, and it looks as if hereafter the citizens of the "Future Great" would have to do their Sunday imbibing by stealth or lay in their supplies beforehand. Kansas City boasts of a population of

175,924. The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Missouri, met last week at Kansas City.

There will be no bookmaking allowed this season on the St. Louis race track. St. Louis wool receivers are indignant over certain misleading circulars sent out to the country as to prices there.

King Day, a colored highwayman, with a career, was sentenced at Kansas City, a few days ago, to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$60,000 for the completion of the repairs on the old custom-house at St. Louis, in-

cluding the building of an additional story. The matter is in the hands of the committee on appropriations. The St. Joseph School Board, at a recent meeting, ordered papers drawn up calling for a vote at the coming school election, June 8, on a proposition to vote \$100,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting new school houses in various parts of

the city. Jack Keith's trial at Kansas City on the charge of highway robbery resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary. Fred Grafenstein committed suicide at

his home in St. Louis a few days since by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He leaves a wife and several Mrs. Olivia Lee, a St. Louis stepmother

who, last January, beat her step-daughter, Bernice Lee, in such a shocking manner, was found guilty by a jury of assault to maim and do bodily harm, and was sent to jail for six months.

The municipal authorities of St. Louis are taking steps looking to the erection of a new City Hall. The St. Louis police force is to be in-

creased shortly by sixty-five men-sixty patrolmen and five sergeants. G. W. Hickman was bound over in the sum of \$500 at Kansas City, a few days ago, to await the action of the Unit ed States grand jury. He pleaded guilty before Commissioner Clark Craycraft of having used the mails for fraudulent pur-

James Altman, a notorious character wanted in Kansas City for burglarizing the residence of Mrs. Mary Glover, a year ago, was arrested at Pleasant Hill a few nights ago. Marshal McGowan was notified and a deputy was sent from Kansas

City to secure him. As the Montgomery accommodation train on the Wabash railroad was running into St. Louis a few days ago, it struck and killed a man on the bridge at Rock Springs, on the Manchester road. He was about thirty-five years of age, and bore the appearance of a laborer. Papers found on his body gave the name of Thomas Collins, Ladadee

The third cremation was made at the St. Louis Crematory a few days ago. About six weeks ago Mrs. Eliza Stochr died, and her remains were embalmed and buried in the Holy Ghost Cemetery. The body was exhumed and found to be in excelent condition. It was removed to the crematory and placed in the retort at 10:20 o'clock. At twelve o'clock the remains were a small pile of ashes, it taking just one hour and forty minutes for the fire to consume the body. The ashes were placed in a casket, but it is the intention of Mr. Stochr to procure an urn and place it in a niche in the crematory

temple. The fourth annual spring meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club begins on Saturday, May 26, continuing to and closing on June 9. The stakes and purses aggregate \$70,000. There will be five or more races every day. The class of horses entered are among the best in the country, and it is expected that there will be a lively contest as large fields of horses will compete for the rich stakes and purses that are offered. All railroads terminating in St. Louis will offer a reduced rate of one fare for the round trip, the distance not to ex-

ceed 250 miles. Some light frosts have been reported. Fire a few mornings since at Kansas City destroyed the stable of N. N. Vinquest, just beyond the stock yards. Four mules and a horse were burned as they stood in their stalls, but one mule managed to break its halter, and, with its hair all burned off, escaped. The loss was

The Irish-American League, an organization which has been incubating in St. Louis since January last, has attained its object and become permanently organize. It is a branch of a National organization, which has solid lodgment in the principal cities of the Union. It will be known as the Irish-American League of St. Louis.

St. Louis is slicking up for the convention and sængerfest.

The cars of the Union Electric line at St. Joseph will be running from New Ulm miles, within a few days. The line has been in operation for a distance of one mile for several months and thoroughly tested. It is pronounced a success and superior to the cable or dummy lines.

The first peaches of the season have been received in St. Louis. They were raised by J. S. Blackmann, of Altoona, Fla., a section of country celebrated for its fruit, and were received several weeks earlier than ever before. They sold at the rate of \$8 per bushel, being of a good

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The Discussion of the Mills Bill Drawing to a Closs.

Synopses of Speeches Delivered in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Randall, McKinley and Breckenridge.

At 11:05 a. m. Mr. Randall (Pa.) was recoghized. The floor was filled with members and the galleries crowded with spectators, many of the diplomatic corps being in their gallery. Mr. Randall opened by reading a portion of the President's message drawing therefrom the inference that the President was averse to any reduction of internal taxation and desired the whole reduction of taxes to fall on the tariff. He differed from the President on these points, and advocated the total repeal of all internal taxes [Republican applause], except the retention of a tax of fifty cents a gallon on whisky not used in the arts, and the collection of this tax he would transfer to the customs officers. He would also revise the tariff as promised by the Democratic platform of 1884. He discussed in detail the principles of the bill introduced by | this bimself on these lines. Mr. Randall's voice became so inaudible that

the Speaker's gavel fell. Mr. Randall's disappointment was plain There were cries of "Go on." "Go on". Mr. Mills walked down the aisle and shouted "I object". Groans and cries of "Oh, oh, -don't, don't." came from both sides of the House, and ways and means committee and begged him to withdraw his objections and permit Mr. Randall to proceed, but Mr Mills was inexorable, Finally, Mr. Randall asked as a personal favor

expiration of his hour's time (twelve o'clock)

that he be given a few minutes more "No. I will not withdraw my objection," said Mr. Mills. "I must draw the line, and draw it At this there were renewed groans, hisses and

exclamations of "oh, oh". In the midst of the confusion, Mr. McKinley, who follows Mr. Randall, arose and said he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania fifteen minutes of his (McKinley's) time. This was received by tremendous applause. Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) who follows Mr. Me-Kipley, then proposed to give an equal amount

of time from his hour, and Mr. Randall resumed his speech. He quoted from Edward Atkinson to show that since the close of the war, and even since the so-called panic of 1873, there had been greater progress in the common welfare among the people of the United States than ever before. The statements of Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Randall thought, seemed to settle the question as to whether we should adhere to the benevolent policy of protecting home manufactures. It demonstrated unmistakably the truth that to increase wages products must be increased, for in the end, wages were but the laborer's share of the products. While a dollar might buy more in another country than here, a day's labor here would obtain more of the comforts of life than anywhere else. Under free trade this advantage to labor disappeared. It was impossible it should be otherwise. If the tariff itself did not give higher wages to the laborer, it did preserve from foreign competition the industries from which the laborer received

Referring to a fundamental proposition which had been advanced in this tariff discussion-that the duties were always added to the price to the consumer, Mr. Randall said that on articles not produced in this country this doubtless was true as a general rule, and measurably true on articles in part produced in this country, but not in sufficient quantities to sup- the verdict of the people had never been given ply the home market. But on all commod ties for such a bill as this, and that if the Demo-In these things competition determined the price, and the foreign producers came into this market, where prices were fixed, and the duties were what he paid for the privilege of coming into the Another erroneous that had been put forward was that duties on articles produced in this country were a tax or bounty, which the consumer paid to the manufacturer, by which the manufacturer derived large profits. Monopolies, Mr. Randall said. existed without the tariff. The Standard Oil

Trust and other trusts were not produced by it. He was for protection of labor in all States. Referring to the late Secretary Manning's reports on economic questions, he said that they were marvels of honest, conscientious and effective labor. He quoted extensively from them. He then took up the criticisms that had been made on the metal schedules of his own bill, and quoted figures sustaining his po-In criticizing the Mills bill, he said that a large number of articles were placed on the a point that gives to the home free-list, supposably as free raw material. consumer the hope of fair competition, whenwhich were really manufactured articles. These were lumber, glue, oils, clay, china, etc. The bill placed on the free-list as so-called raw materials various articles which it would be impossible to manufacture in this country except by reducing American labor to a worse condition than that of the laborer of Europe. He asserted that instead of reducing customs revenue fifty-four millions. the effect would be to largely increase the revenue, while it would destroy an incalculable amount of material wealth. He stated that the would give free tin plates to the Standard Oil Company, and would impose a duty of one hundred per cent, on rice. It would make free the animals imported by the gentle-

men of the turf, and free statuary to the millionaire. He said that he did not think the adoption of the committee's bill would make sure Democratic control of the Federal Government. He would not be coerced by party caucus. The period of the political caucus had departed, never to return, and yet the party should confer and have unity, if possible. In conclusion, Mr. Randall spoke of industrial development in the Southern States. A new era of industrial enterprise, he said, had already dawned upon the South. No section of the country possesses greater natural advantages than the South, with her genial climate: her limitless raw materials: her mines of coal and iron, with abundant labor ready to develop them. Considering what has been there achieved in a single decade, what may not a century bring forth, under a system calculated to favor the highest industrial development! "When I read the history of my country, and consider the past and present, and reflect on what is before us. I can not believe that the

idea which went down in the convulsion of 1861 will ever again dominate the destinies of the He analyzed the metal schedule of the Mills bill, and declared it would bring about incalculable injury to the industries of America. He could find nothing in the bill which gave a return for free wool. He found many inequalities in it, and discovered few features intended to relieve the poor or the laboring man. As he dwelt on these features of the bill, his voice grew louder, and he became almost eloquent. He referred to the declarations of his colleague (Mr. Scott), who sat near, as supercilious, and said he would consign them to the obscurity they should be cast into. He pleaded with his Democratic friends not to undo the good which has been done the manufacturing industries by the protective tariff, and read from Jefferson, Monroe and other Democratic forefathers to prove that protection was a two hundred million dollars. This enorm fundamental Democratic principle. He closed with a tribute to the results and principles of protection, and asked that they be maintained and maintained through the efforts of the Messrs. Foran (O.) Dem., Wise, (Va.) Dem and Kelley (Pa.) Rep., were first to extend congratulations to Mr. Randall at the conclusion of his speech. Unanimous consent

McKinley and Breckinridge be extended with-Mr. McKinley began speaking at 12:40 p. n A large body of members carried their chairs from their desks and seated themselves about the gentleman from Ohio, who began saying that his objection to reductions proposed by the Mills bill, was not to the reductions themselves, but to the manner of making them. The Republicans in the House he said, had for years been ready to reduce the income but they insisted that the internal taxes should be first reduced. If the reductions in this line had ans wanted it done, there would be no surplus in the treasury to-day to interfere with the commerce and business of the country. He welcomed the issue raised by President, It gave to the people and to their Representatives the opportunity to consult together, and reach a onclusion which he, as a Republican, did not

was granted that the time to be given Messrs.

Mr. McKinley here entered into a definition of a revenue tariff for protection. He held that low duties increased the revenues, because they effected increased importations. A genuine revenue imposed no duty on the consumer, it came from the foreign producer, whose profits it decreased. Wool, a sufficient quantity of which is produced at home, is made tres by the Mills bills, while sugar, grasp his hand.

which is not produced in quantities sufficient to supply the American demand, is taxed by the bill. A tax on wool would protect the American, a tax on sugar is a tax on the American. Cotton bagging, and the various manufactured articles most potently affected by the bill, were treated in detail, and in a similar manner. Continuing, he said that a tariff for protection is a tariff which raises a revenue sufficient to pay the legitimate ex-penses of the Government, and is a tax on for-eign products, so levied as to give protection to the chosen industries of the home people.

It is simply a notice to foreign prod if they would enjoy the privileges of our markets, they must pay for them-must pay tribute to our Government. Free trade between the States of this Union was on a basis of recipro cal advantage. Harmony of laws, of interests and of destiny justified and required it. To this, foreign nations could not, and should not, be admitted. Free trade with foreign nations was antagonistic to the fundamental principles of the Republic.

The bill under consideration owed its support to the plea that it would reduce the revenue. This was not true. The reduction of revenue from the extended free list would be more than offset by the increased importations under dutiable provisions. Few men on the Dem-ocratic side of the House could have a thor-ough knowledge of the contents of bill. Few of the speakers chamber could know that this bill increased by members shouted "louder." Promptly at the | fifteen per cent., the duties on steel billets. That according to their theories it added to the price of every pound of wire fencing and to nails, and to other articles-that it increase the cost of raw materials. This was the bill upon which the President stood, and which he was trying to force through the House by coercion and the use of patronage. His organ said members flocked around the chairman of the there was an Allentown for every Sowden-a

threat and intimidation over every Democratic member who did not support this bill. The duty on wool was swept away. Every benefit to the farmer of the protective system was cut out. Yet every thing he must buy was left subject to duty. The shears must pay forty-five per cent., the sheep bell must pay forty-five. There was but one item in the entire bill for the farmer. He could get sheep dip free of charge.

The afternoon would not afford time to call attention to the inconsistencies of the bill. The five-minute debate would afford better opportunity. He would turn to the internal-revprovisions were generally accepted. The provisions as to illicit distilling removed all the safeguards of the present law. bill had no . its substitute of ad valorem for specific duties was alone sufficient to warrant the rejection of the bill. Under an ad valorem system, honest administration would be impossible. Every European nation had rejected it. The customs officials of the United States were unanimous in their condemnation of the ad valorem system. A comprehensive review of the history of this country would show that the domination of protection principles had always caused prosperity: their overthrow or neglect had al-

ways brought ruin. Mr. McKinley cited numerous examples of American and foreign manufacturing establishments of similar character, which showed the American wages to be often three times as large as those of the European workmen. Mr. Leopold Morse, interrupting with some questions about woolen clothing, Mr. McKinley turned the laugh on him by producing a suit of all-wool clothing purchased from Morse's store in Boston at a price which answered the question, and also, as Mr. McKinley said, disposed of Mr. Mills' tearful tale of the workingman toiling for a twenty-dollar suit. Mr. McKinley continued at length his com-

oduced in sufficient quantities to supply the cratic party would adopt it as their platform, and overwhelming defeat. He challenged the Democrary to make this issue. No Republican had any fear of the result. Mr. McKinley concluded amid a burst of applause, and cries of "Vote," "Vote," from the

parisons tending to show the increased

wages of American laborers under a protective

tariff. He concluded with the statement that

Republican side, and Mr. Breckinridge took the floor. He said: We do not pretend that this bill is a scientific measure. It is a bill framed to meet the present conditions, not to fit any particular theory. The changes proposed this bill are designed the farmer, by whom all are raised, a market for his breadstuffs and for raw materials, which are only profitable when chaser; to the laborer, the hope of a constant market, and to the manufacturer, freedom from unnecessary burdens. We have, therefore, put upon the free list, as far as we felt it was just the materials necessary for the manufacturer. We have reduced the rates, wherehave touched them,

ever a demand has been made by an internal trust to advance the price beyond a fair consideration for the article to be sold, and yet we have left the rates so that the protection afforded is greater than any necessity, and makes all competition of foreign manufacturers upon terms of great advantage to the American manufacturer. It was determined, in response to what seemed to be the sentiment of a large part of the country, to propose the repeal of the taxes on manufactured tobacco. The committee have thought it wise to repeal so much of the internal revenue as was not necessary to the proper administration of the system and the collection of the revenue under it. Our belief was to that exempt fruit brandy and alcohol used in the would effectually, destroy :the ernal revenue system, and were this to be lone, we preferred to do it or have it done openly, and thus fix the responsibility for it upon those who accomplished it. The venerabie gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) may be assured that no criticism he may per

mit himself to make upon Kentucky will be held to be any answer to the bill under consid-Mr. Breckinridge, having denied the statements about Kentucky made by Mr. Kelley in his speech, said: "When the gentleman's speech is read by the citizens of those counies called 'paupers' by him, who have held in affectionate remembrance the name of my venerable friend, they will think, if they do not say, 'Ettu, Brute,' and I fear they will not remember that the last word is Latin, and a word

of two syllables." If this bill goes into operation, one of its beneficent results, and not the least, will be the emancipation of American politics from the domination of the so-called wool-growers, and the freedom of the representatives of the peo-ple from the control of those who profess to speak in the name of the million of flock-masters. I am not one of those who ascribe to the protective tariff all those troublesome problems which press upon us for solution. But there are evils which a protective tariff either produces, or, uniting with other causes, aids in producing. Thirty years ago the American lag was seen in every port. All this has been changed: partly it has been caused by the substitution of the iron vessel for the wooden vessel: but largely caused by a system of taxation which rendered it impossible for an American to carry on trade with a foreign nation. The annual freight paid or our foreign trade to foreigners has been variously estimated from one hundred and forty to annual tax now paid to foreigners ought to have been ours; and the aggregate sum which we have thrown away in our selfish folly since 1865 is much larger than our public debt. The advocates of the present system vehemently deny that this gradual and fatal decay has been caused by it. They can not deny that as a remedy this policy has been wholly inefficact ous. Since 1866 this decay has gone on under the protective system. We can hope for no relief

Mr. Breckinridge then went into a long philsophical argument, showing the advantage that would accrue from a policy of free trade. and in conclusion, said: "Seventy per cent, of the cotton which England turns into finished product and sells all over the habitable globe, grows upon American soil. Her annual in crease of receipts over the price that she pays is for our cotton is not less than twelve hundred million dollars. Now, this profit from the manufacture of this cotton should be ours. Our citizens ought to take this raw material raised in our fields; turn it into the finished al, where American operatives should receive the wages that would be a just proportion of the profits of this labor. The legislation of the ountry, having for its object the public good, and freed from the domination of private greed, would successfully grapple with the problems which progress will present, and a free people be represented by free representa-tives, seither owned, seduced nor terrified by

organized interests. The applause which had been liberally interspersed throughout Mr. Breckenridge's speech, grew into a storm when that gentleman concluded and took his seat. Cheer followed cheer, the ladies in the galleries waving their handkerchiefs, and Mr. Breckenridge's colleagues rushed forward enthusiastically to at all what the law is for. spersed throughout Mr. Breckenridge's speech,

DIRE DISTRESS.

Pitiable Condition of the Farmers in the Inundated Districts — More Breaks in the Sny Levee Reported – Seventy-Five Thousand Acres of Farms Burled Un-der Six Feet of Water – The Loss Almost

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 19.—The high water

of 1888 marks another epoch in the history of the Mississippi valley. The great Father of Waters," from its very source to where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico, has been raging and leaping beyond its confines and destroying all within its pathway. No longer con-tent to remain within its embankments it has burst them asunder and spreads its waters over a vast territory, submerging villages, inundating fields of grains and destroying life and property. In many places its ravages have been very destructive, entailing losses which will aggregate millions of dollars. But nowhere in the whole valley of the Mississippi has the destructive force been more terribly exerted than in the Sny levee district, opposite this city. From the heights above and below the city one may stand and gaze toward the east and see a vast lake, covering some of the finest farms on the continent. Here and there, like rocks emerging from the bosom of the great ocean, may be seen the tops of farm houses and groves of timber, but all else, as far as the eye can reach, is buried beneath the murky waters. The great valley of magnificent farms which but a few days ago was clothed in robes of green, is now a desolate waste. Many farmers who were in easy circumstances and recovering from the effects of the former floods, have again been brought to the verge of bankruptcy and are in deep despair. Four times they have seen the accumulations of a life-time swept away and swallowed up by the raging torrents. Since the break in the levee the river has fallen two feet at this point. The water has receded from the floors of most of the houses on Front street. The situation on the Sny bottom, however, has not materially changed except that the water now covers a much larger area than it did before. The waves wash the foot of the bluffs ten miles east. The entire bottom is a vast lake, with here and there a knoll not yet submerged. The river is reported falling at all points north, and it is to be hoped that the water may recede from the bottom in time for the farmers to put in a crop of corn. It is the general opinion that the meadows will be saved. More than a mile of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track has been washed out and is floating upon the farm of C. M. Alger. One of the icehouses belonging to Stores & Hinton has bulged out considerably in the center, and it is very doubtful if it can be saved. Most of the ice has been taken out. There are five breaks in the levee now near Sand slough, above the Hannibal bride, varying in width from two hundred to five hundred feet. In that vicinity the water has fallen four feet from the highest point reached Thursday. Several of the buildings in this city which have been submerged have had their foundations loosened and otherwise damaged by the water.

C. A. Willoughby, foreman in the wood department of the Hannibal & St. Joe shops, says he does not expect to be able to use the large belt which runs the machinery before the middle of June. He has arranged his motor power in the second story by which the machinery is run. The yards are still inundated and work

will not be resumed inside until the men are able to work in the yards. THE RIVER AT LOUISIANA. Louisiana, Mo., May 18 .- The great flood of 1888 will long be remembered as the twin disaster of 1881. The river rose two inches higher yesterday morning than the highest point attained in 1881, which was seventeen feet and seven inches. It has been cold and raining for several days which makes matters worse. The levee broke again yesterday, this time at a point almost four miles above the city, and the Sny district is now a vast expanse of water. This district extends from Hamburg bay to Hannibal, a distance of forty or fifty miles and will average four miles in width. It comprises almost 110,000 acres of the finest land in the prairie State. Seventy-five thousand acres of this is buried in six feet of water,

and in the vast watery grave are 50,000

acres of cultivated fields of wheat, corn

and oats. The pecuniary loss is estimat-

ed at \$750,000. Many of the people of the valley have fled from their homes, some going to the bluffs for safety, while others crossed the river into this county. Many others, however, remained, and are living in flatboats and the second stories of their houses, hoping that the water may soon recede. The Louisiana branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, between this city and Quincy, on the opposite side of the river, has been abandoned on account of the high water. In this city the St. Louis. Keokuk & Northwestern railroad depot is surrounded by water and the platform is fastened down with wires to keep it from wasning away. The traffic on this road is badly demoralized. One train came up from St. Louis yesterday, but could get no nearer the depot than the Chicago & Alton crossing in the lower part of the city. The passenger to-day could get no further than Saverton, twelve miles above this city, as from there to Hannibal the track is under water, and there were no trains at all from Keokuk. The Chicago & Alton railroad crosses the Sny bottom, and the waters are beating against the track and the Sny bridge with a fury which arouses the greatest fears that both bridge and track will be seriously impaired. A large force of men are at work there today strengthening the road, and lending every energy to avert disaster. The road is safe so far and the trains all on time. The river fell seven inches to-day, but this is attributed to the breaks in the levee at Hannibal. Many of our citizens are heavy losers by the overflow, as they had purchased land and improved it and put in crops. The majority of the inhabitants of the district were renters, and the loss of their crops will well nigh ruin them. The loss to this city will be incalculable, as a large portion of our trade comes from the other side of the

Republican Senatorial Caucus. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- A caucus of the Republican Senators was held to-day and lasted four hours. Discussions on the Fisheries treaty, the Mills proposition on the tariff and general politics, including the Southern investigation, took place. There were differences of epinion as to the best methods of considering the Fisheries treaty, but unanimity existed on the point of final rejection. The caucus adjourned until Tuesday next, when it is expected that the results of a House Republican caucus, to be held in the meantime, will be communicated to the Senate caucus, and determination reached on the tariff propo-

The Michigan Local-Option Law Declared Unconstitutional LANSING, Mich., May 18.—The Supreme Court has unanimously declared the Local-

Option law unconstitutional. The ground upon which this decision is reached is that the law is in direct violation of article 4, section 20, of the Constitution, although other points are touched upon, incidetally. The article of the Constitution violated provides that no law shall embrace more than